

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Thursday fair and not so cold.

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

METAL QUOTATIONS

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Silver | 92 1/8 |
| Copper | 23 1/2 |
| Lead | 6 1/2 |
| Quicksilver | \$1.05 |

VOL. XVII No. 235

TONOPAH, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1918

PRICE 10 CENTS

SAYS AUSTRIA WILL WIN PEACE BY MIGHT

Prisoners Tell of Frightful Losses Endured by Enemy

BRITISH IMPROVE POSITIONS BY SMASHING ATTACK ON GERMANS

Average Strength of Kaiser's First Division Companies Reduced to Forty Men

(By Associated Press.) WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 3.—The British Monday improved their position by an attack south of Hangard, and later repulsed two German counter attacks which essayed to restore the situation. South of Hebuterne, the British conducted a successful local attack and repulsed a counter assault.

According to prisoners, the 208th German division has suffered losses of 70 per cent since the beginning of the offensive.

The Fourteenth division lost 50 per cent, the 88th division lost 30 per cent the first day and 40 per cent in an attack on Nezieres March 25.

In the first division the average strength of the companies was reduced to forty men by March 23.

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, April 3.—The war office has announced: "At dawn yesterday the enemy determinedly attacked our positions in the neighborhood of Fampoux. He was repulsed after sharp fighting and left a number of German dead and but few prisoners in our hands. A successful local operation was undertaken by us last night in the neighborhood of Ayeette, which is now in our possession."

Officials said the British had captured more than 100 prisoners and three machine guns. They secured a few prisoners yesterday near the Serre. Lincolnshire troops captured thirty-three prisoners in a raid yesterday northeast of Loos and also captured a few in a successful raid last night northeast of Poelcapelle.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Tuesday, April 2.—British aviators dropped seventeen tons of bombs along the battlefield on Monday and brought down sixteen German airplanes and two balloons.

TO ANSWER HOLLAND'S PROTEST ON SHIPS

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, April 3.—The war trade board announced last night that inasmuch as the requisitioning of Dutch ships had been done, according to President Wilson's proclamation, to restore the ships laid up in American harbors to their normal activity, it was not intended to take the use of these which were in service from Holland when the proclamation was issued.

The American government is expected to reply to Holland's formal protest against the ship seizure. It is expected that the reply will go more fully into the legal phases of the question and will cite additional reasons why the action was justifiable.

AWARD GIRLS BADGE

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, March 31.—Telephone girls who volunteered for service during recent London air raids have been awarded a special badge of honor by the government. It is a round badge surmounted by a crown and bears the words "London Telephone Service. Air Raids," followed by a Latin motto meaning "Love of country leads them."

The Guard Ersatz division suffered 25 per cent loss between March 21 and 28. The fifth division had 50 per cent casualties at Ham and additional heavy losses in crossing the Somme. In an attack north of the Scarpe river one regiment of the 26th division lost twenty-four officers.

(By Associated Press.) WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 3.—The British stormed and captured a strong German position south of Hebuterne last night and menaced defending positions. Ayeette has been recaptured by the British. It has been one of the most fiercely contested zones. The Germans sacrificed great numbers of troops in an effort to secure a firm hold.

FRENCH BREAK UP ATTACK OF GERMANS

(By Associated Press.) PARIS, April 3.—The Germans have renewed the bombardment of Paris. The French gained ground north of Ploemont and broke up the German attack near Rollet. They also repulsed an attack south of Moreuil. The enemy was unable to gain a footing on any of the French positions except at one point.

TAX REVIEWERS TO EXAMINE RETURNS

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, April 3.—Excess profits returns, now on file with revenue collectors, will be subjected to examination by a newly-appointed committee of fourteen tax reviewers representing various industries whose duty it will be to adjust assessments in the light of individual problems of each business. Only the returns appealed by collectors or taxpayers will be considered by this body.

T. S. Adams will be chairman of the committee, the membership of which includes E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, Iowa, agricultural publisher, and A. P. Ramsted, representing the mining, smelting and refining industry, Wallace, Idaho.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM WISCONSIN VICTORY

(By Associated Press.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—First scattered returns from yesterday's special senatorial election, while insufficient to form the basis of a convincing prediction, brought joy to the Republican leaders, for United States senator they showed: Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, 998; Joseph B. Davies, Democrat, 862; Victor L. Berger, Socialist, 464.

(By Associated Press.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—Harry G. Hogan, of the Lenroot forces, asserted that the increase in the Lenroot vote in the Democratic counties indicated a landslide for Lenroot. He predicted the election of Lenroot by 70,000.

(By Associated Press.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—Late returns confirm the election of Congressman Lenroot, Republican, as senator.

BILL GRANTING WILSON GENERAL AUTHORITY CAUSES HOT DEBATE

Senators Contend That Measure as Drafted Gives the President Too Much Power

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, April 3.—Controversy over the Overman bill, which would give President Wilson general authority to reorganize government departments and agencies during the war broke out in the senate yesterday when formal debate on the measure began with Senator Overman of North Carolina defending his measure and Senator Cummins leading the opposition.

Senator Overman, who introduced the bill at President Wilson's request, opened the debate with an explanatory statement. He said the measure had been greatly misunderstood, that it does not confer any new substantive powers on the President but merely provides for more effective execution of authority already granted by congress.

Senator Cummins, Republican, who was joined by Senators Reed of Missouri, Smith and Hardwick of Georgia, Democrats, and others, in opposing the measure, declared the President under the bill could abolish the interstate commerce commission or the federal reserve board and insisted that the authority should be limited to specific agencies. Senators Reed, Hardwick and Smith contended the President has power to make necessary reorganizations.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Republican, supported Senator Overman.

declaring that opposition to the bill is based largely upon reluctance to trust the President.

To the contention that the bill should limit the President's actions to specific reorganizations, Senator Overman declared that both Great Britain and France have conferred greater powers on their premiers than this country has in the President. Greater co-ordination is needed particularly, the senator said, in the preparation of appropriation estimates and government work against espionage. He declared the general plan outlined in the bill had been endorsed by President Taft and Charles E. Hughes and added:

"We have appropriated \$25,000,000,000 during the last twelve months without a co-ordinated financial policy. A strong financial policy is necessary. There ought to be a co-ordinating body to scrutinize appropriations."

Senator Gallinger, Republican leader, asked if it were not true that most of the commissions referred to as needing reorganization were not created by the President. Senator Overman replied that even though it were true, the authority to co-ordinate then was necessary and that in addition to the special war agencies, the bureau of standards, and even the civil service commission were among the departments in which changes were needed.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED GERMAN WOOL HOARDING SCHEME OPENED

Several American Importing Companies Suspected of Plans to Evade Law

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, April 3.—A cable message from the German foreign office at Berlin, addressed to Count Von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States, referring to the Forstmann-Huffman company, Passaic, N. J., wool manufacturers, as a "pure German firm," was read into the record when State Attorney-General Lewis' inquiry into an alleged German wool hoarding conspiracy was reopened yesterday.

Introduction of the cable message, which was intercepted by British authorities and never reached Count Von Bernstorff, closely followed protestations of thorough Americanism by Julius Forstmann, president of the Passaic company, which has been taken over by the alien property custodian. The reopening of the inquiry was requested by attorneys of the company who said they desired an opportunity for answering and denying disclosures made at the opening several weeks ago. The company was one of several American importing companies, the attorney-general said, who was suspected of a scheme to evade American and British embargoes on wool and other textiles during the war by having shipments of this contraband sent to "dummy" consignees, although they knew the goods were intended ultimately for German consumption.

The intercepted cable message, furnished by the British embassy at Washington, was introduced. A translation of its text follows:

"To Herr Count Von Bernstorff, Rye, N. Y.

"Your excellency:

"Interested parties here have re-

peatedly made representations for preferential treatment of the firm of Forstmann & Huffman, in Passaic, N. J., in connection with shipment of coal tar dyes to the United States of America since this pure German firm, as is well known on your side, undertook last year the wool supply for Germany, and therefore claims it has been especially badly treated by England. It is most respectfully recommended to your excellency, should there be no reasons to the contrary, to arrange for the greatest possible consideration for this firm in the latter distribution of shipments to consumers which are now in prospect."

Forstmann said the only reason he could assign for the foreign office seeking preferential treatment for his company was that former business associates in Berlin might have requested such consideration in connection with negotiations carried on through the state department at Washington whereby Germany was to release shipments of dyes and chemicals to the United States in exchange for cargoes of cotton and wool urgently needed in Germany. The transactions, he said, had the approval of Secretary of State Bryan.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

(By Associated Press.) ATLANTIC PORT, April 3.—Officers of British freight steamers arriving at this port said that the steamships of convoy to which they were attached had been sunk by German submarines near a British port. The names of the lost ships were undisclosed.

TEDDY ASKS PEOPLE TO BACK LIBERTY LOAN TO LIMIT

(By Associated Press.) OYSTER BAY, N. Y., April 3.—An appeal to the American people to "back the Liberty loan to the limit," was made here yesterday by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in an address to a delegation of Liberty loan workers who had made a pilgrimage to his Sagamore Hill estate.

"If we do not win now, fighting abroad beside our allies, then sooner or later our sons or grandsons will have to fight here at home, without allies, for their home, their wives and their little ones," said Colonel Roosevelt.

"A loan does not float itself," he continued. "No government work does itself. Somebody has to do it. I appeal to the people to back you to the limit of their power. This is the people's war. It is America's war. It is a war for our children and our children's children's welfare."

"Each of us should gladly and cheerfully sacrifice everything necessary in order to win. The man at the front stands ready to sacrifice life and limb and health for our dear land. We who are not given the high privilege of going with him to the front, must at least back him to the limit with the work or head and hand."

CLAIM AUSTRIANS JOIN RED GUARDS

(By Associated Press.) MOSCOW, Monday, April 1.—Captain William T. Webster of the American Red Cross and Captain W. L. Hicks of the British military mission, attended a meeting of the Central Siberia Soviet at Irkutsk. They were assured that less than 1200 Austrian prisoners throughout Siberia had been armed and enlisted in the Red Guards, and that all these men were Socialists who had renounced their Austrian citizenship. The Soviet have the assurance that no more prisoners would be armed and also announced its intention to defend Siberia against the German invasion.

The United States and Great Britain were requested by the Soviet to permit the free exploration of manufactured articles, especially farm machinery, into Siberia, through Archangel and Vladivostok. The Soviet officials who asked the assistance of the allies in checking Cossack raids across the Manchurian border, saying that they were unwilling to follow the marauders into Chinese territory, but were quite able to defeat General Semenov and his followers if they were prevented from escaping to Chinese soil. A foreign trade and finance commission of nine members, who include Nikolai Lenin and M. Radek, has been appointed to frame legislation for the establishment of a state monopoly in foreign trade and generally to deal with all matters pertaining to economic relations with the United States, Germany, the Ukraine and other countries.

FRENCH SENDING TROOPS TO FRONT

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, April 3.—Indications that heavy French reinforcements are being brought up rapidly to a point on the western front where the Germans appear to have concentrated their strongest efforts to break through, is carried in information that has been received by the British war mission from the British headquarters in France. It is said that French forces have extended their line to Thernies near the Luce river. This will enable the British to shorten their own line and concentrate their forces.

DECLARES THAT AUSTRIA WISHES TO AVOID A FURTHER OFFENSIVE

Count Czernin Makes Admission in Address Before Vienna Municipal Council

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, April 3.—Austria was recently "Almost on the point of beginning negotiations with the entente," Count Czernin said yesterday, addressing the Vienna municipal council. He added: "The wind suddenly veered" the entente deciding to await developments in his country which caused it to hope that Austria "would soon be defenseless."

He said that Premier Clemenceau of France asked what basis Austria would negotiate peace on and Austria replied that the only obstacle was Alsace-Lorraine. Clemenceau replied that it was impossible on that basis. Count Czernin said: "The colossal struggle in the west has begun. The Teutons are fighting shoulder to shoulder as in Russia, Serbia, Rumania and Italy. We are fighting together for the defense of Austria and Germany. Come what may we will not sacrifice Germany's interests any more than she will leave us in the lurch. We aren't fighting for imperialistic or annexationist aims for ourselves or Germany."

He declared that Austria wished to avoid further military offensive. Referring to the reply to Clemenceau he said Austria would insist on status quo.

He said regarding Bulgaria crimes against Serbia: "Bulgarian must receive from Serbia certain districts inhabited by the Bulgarians. We have no desire to destroy Serbia. We will enable Serbia to develop and we would welcome closer economic relations. The aspirations of France and Italy are Utopias which will be terribly avenged. I don't intend to fail."

WILL SPEED UP DRAFT PROGRAM

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, April 3.—Measures to speed the draft program are in contemplation. Official announcements are expected soon, the intention being to meet the emergency in France. Eight hundred thousand men are to be called this year more rapidly than planned previously. The war department said that no arrangements had been made to call more than 800,000 men.

Reports that the draft is to be increased to a million and a half were denied. Officials don't regard it as possible that more men will be sent abroad this year than have been already arranged for even with the additional British shipping made available.

FIRE THREATENS PLANT

(By Associated Press.) TORONTO, Ont., April 3.—The Thor shipbuilding plant, one of the largest in Canada, is threatened with destruction by a fire which broke out at 6 o'clock last night. A general alarm has been sounded calling out all the fire fighting equipment in the city.

TODAY AND A YEAR AGO.

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|--|------|------|
| Official readings of the thermometer by the United States observer at Tonopah: | 1918 | 1917 |
| 5 a. m. | 14 | 37 |
| 9 a. m. | 28 | 35 |
| 12 noon | 28 | 41 |
| Maximum April 2 | 32 | 53 |
| Minimum April 3 | 22 | 51 |
| Relative humidity at noon | | |
| today, 36 per cent. | | |

go begging for peace or to obtain it by entreaties nor lamentations, but to enforce it by our moral right and physical strength. Any other tactics I consider will contribute to the prolongation of the war." He declared he didn't believe that President Wilson in his recent address really desired to separate Austria and Germany because the President knew it was impossible. He said the President probably saw that Austria was more favorable toward peace than Germany.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, April 3.—Officials regard the Czernin statement as the beginning of the Teuton peace offensive with Czernin acting in Germany's behalf. It is declared that the speech was designed to create the impression that the allies are fighting solely to recover Alsace-Lorraine.

Any Teutonic suggestions that the time is near for a peace discussion will find nothing but a negative response in America. The state department indicated clearly that it didn't believe the present engagement would result in any weakening either at the capitals or among the people of the nations warring against Germany. Czernin's statement that Premier Clemenceau indicated a willingness to discuss peace is not given credit. It is believed a wilful misinterpretation was given to some statement of Premier Clemenceau with the purpose of securing a favorable reaction in France and her co-allies. The declaration that Austria was almost on the point of beginning peace negotiations is branded as false.

KILLED BY TORNADO

(By Associated Press.) ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Tonadoes that raged last night through Hunterville, Gray Ridge, New Florence and Mineola, Missouri, killed six, injured scores and caused thousands of dollars worth of property damage.

HUNS CLAIM VICTORY

(By Associated Press.) BERLIN, via London, April 3.—"Enemy counter-attacks near Hebuterne and against the heights captured by us between the Luce and Ayre," says the report from general headquarters yesterday, "broke down with heavy losses."

Butler Theater

TONIGHT
"THE BARRIER"
Seven-reel photo-drama of Rex Beach's Famous Novel



"THE BARRIER"
REX BEACH
STORY BY
LEWIS J. SELINICK
Regular Admission
TOMORROW
PAULINE FREDERICK
in
"THE HUNGRY HEART"
Also
Paramount Magazine and
Bray Cartoon Comedy